OUR MINERAL WEALTH.

MONTANA THREE TIMES VISITED.

REMARKABLE GOLD DISCOVERIES.

EXTENT AND YIELD OF THE MINES.

"Just as Good a Thing as Old Miners Wanted."

Discovery of Deposits of Bituminous Coal.

The Great Horseshoe Basin of the Rocky Mountains.

Richness of the Valley of the Yellowstone.

President Lincoln and the Gold

PLEASANT REMINISCENCE.

FOURTH EXPEDITION TO MONTANA.

Captain Fisk's Address to the Tra ceuer's

Club of New York. MR. PRISIDENT AND GENTLEMEN-As it has never been for the purpose of making a speech or delivering an address of any kind, I have found it necessary, in under in your kind invitation to me, to put what I may have to say upon paper and crave your indulgence; making search, I can speak only in my own plain manner of entic sources. Throughout all the regions of our great West we may read in big capital letters that

The march of civilization is onward!
Westward, ho! is the course of empire;
Log cabins, peer cities follow in their wake,
And Territories to potent States aspire.
Previous to the creation of Idaho as a Territory, that

immense region of country embraced within her boundaris as when organized, was almost wholly unknown and regarded as comparatively worthless or unfitted for titude, the many craggy, towering ranges of mountains lace to be forever surrendered to the red man-a sacred me where nature should be left to revel in a solitude intrusive race. For a considerable time, even after the settlement of Washington Territory, the region to which

they constantly opened to him in return for his energy and faith.

Salmon river were the first to turn public attention to this region as rivalling California in their richness. I presume you are all familiar with the history of those mines. There were soon afterwards opened on Clearwater river, north of the Salmon (both these streams being on the western slope, and tributaries to the Columbia, or Snake river), well paying mines, known as "Elk City" and "Oro Fino" diggings. At the Junction of the Clearwater with the Snake river, is situated the town of Lewistown, until recently the capital of Idaho. There were mines struck near Fort Colville, on the other fork of the Columbia, simultaneously with those of the Cl arwater, and since then we may record the most extensive of all the discoveries in Idaho West, at what is known as West Bannock, and Boice City, at which points I think there are now agar forty thousand inhabitants. Gold and silver quartz to some extent have also been discovered of atte, and are now being worked successfully. In the Deer Lodge valley, near the western base of the Rocky Mountains, there had also been some small discoveries made in the fail and winter of 1961. The
average yield of all the mines above mentioned I have
carefully estimate, at eighten dellars per day to the
man. But up to that time no discoveries had been made
on the east side of the monathins (see eight on the cast side of the monathins (see eight on the search of the serving
or eight months in the south against traitors, to receive
orders from the Secretary of War to organize and equip
an eacort of able-bodied young men to proceed to pioneer
a route from the western border of Minnesota across the
plains and mountains along the forty-seventh and fortyeight parallels north alutude, to the Predict slope; and
to announce publicly that I would protect such emigrants as might collect in time at the rendezvois, and
conform to the regulations.

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through whose country I had to pass with a very small party.

On this trip, as well as on the first, remarkably fine beds of bituminous coal were found at different places along our route, between Lake Jessie and the Marias river. I may say in this connection that on my third expedition from Minnesota—that of last year—on a line of travel direct from Big Stone lake to the mouth of Big Horn, on the Yellowsione, extensive and numerous vens of good coal were found in the bluffs west of the Missouri and along the way hence to the Yellowstone, Indications of iron and coal were also abundant east of the Missouri. I had heard before starting on my second expedition of the great success of the party I had left on the eastern slope, and was, of course, anxious to meet them, and to spend more time in the mountains, which I determined to do; and in passing through those wild regions I never allowed an opportunity to pass in meeting an old mountaineer, a Jesuit father or other person likely to give me any information of value, to question him particularly as to the climate, soil, minerals, &c., in the vicinity with which they might be mest familiar. On the 6th of Septamber, 1863, the same month and the same day of the month as the year before, we reached Fort Benton, on the Upper Missouri—distance from Fort Abercrombie eight hundred and twenty-five miles. At the government farm, on the Sun river, some thirty miles northwest of Benton, I saw splendid crops growing, or, rather, being harvested, and its proverbial throughout all the region that stock not only winter but fatten on the grasses alone without sheler. From this we must judge that the climate—as is stated emphatically by the American Fur Company men—is as mild as could be desired.

onne to three pounds, may be had on sight for the supply of a large counds, may be had on sight for the supply of a large counds, may be had on sight for the supply of a large counds, may be had on sight for the supply of a large counds, may be had on sight for the supply of the large form of the mountains and opposite the Prickley Pear valley, where I had let my party the fail before. It visited the place but form of only a few had remained, as in prospecting further South along the eastern slope they had discovered "richer diggrages" and had moved up late in the fail after I left them. Those who had remained, however, were then beginning to reap their harvest for patient persoverance, and to-day Prickly Pear is one of the most extensive and best paying mining districts in the territory. In continuing my journey in search of the main party I was obliged, with my train, to cross the main range to the west side, and in dropping down toward the famous "Deer Lodge" valley, we found fine prospects of gold on a number of lively streams, but in the banks and bars of the "Little Blackfoot," where we halted a day, and all hands tried our skill, we found that we could get from one to five cents to the pan of gravel and earth washed. And to-day I am told there are in that valley some forty miles of very rich mines being worked by several thousand people. For scenery, I never beheld a more enchanting landscape than was this little Blackfoot looking out toward the Deer Lodge and the mountains across that valley. In this stream we caught trout weighing from one to four and a half pounds. On reaching the Deer Lodge we found there had sprung up a flourishing village called Cottonwood City, in which were a number of stores well stocked, shops, meat markets, hotels, &c. Johnny Grant, the old ranchero of the valley, with his countless herds of cattle and borses, his squaw wie and pappooses, still flourished. Here, as in all the principal valleys of Montana on either along of the mountains, stock winters without shelt- or cet hay

my original party, and during the ten days. I remained in this locality I devoted myself exclusively to personal examinations of the various gulch and quartz mines that had been opened and worked. There were then about eight hundred people in Bannack—to-day about eight thousand; and here let me suggest that this town and the Bannack on the west side, in Idaho, are distinct and different places entire, but are unfortunately very much confounded and confused by many not posted. The gulch mines were very busy, and were taking out an average of from eight dollars to forty dollars per day to the hand. By the permission of a friend having an average claim near the city. I pulled off my coat and picked the earth in the shaft or tunnel, wheeled out and washed it under direction of a miner, who did not want to sell his claim, making just a clean but hard day's work of it, and summed up as the result what weighed twenty-seven dollars and fifty-five cents. Most of this was in fine shot or scale pieces, although one piece weighed \$2.25, another \$1.50 and severai 50 cent pieces. My friend very kindly presented me with the fruits of my hard day's work. The miners generally did not hesitate to show me their buckskin sacks containing amounts they had taken out during the season; and I must say that, in very many instances, while I congratulated them I could scarcely fiely envying them their purses. To say that all who went there or were there had made fortunes, or had any show for the same, would be an insult to the intellig nee of enlightened men; for it is the same in mining camps as at home in the States—there is a certain class of men who have neither the faculty nor disposition to secure a competency where it requires manual labor, diligence or energy of character. And I wish just here to suggest that the man who, from having been born tired, or otherwise so indisposed to physical exertion as to have always failed at home to obtain an honest living, need ever think of succeeding in a new triritory, be it rich in minerals

million. I exhibited specimens from this and other claims thereabout in this city on my return in the winter of 1863.

VIRGINIA CITY MINES.

On leaving Bannack I travelled over a well beaten road in an easterly direction the distance of sixty-five miles, when I rose on to a beautiful roil of ground and beheld Virginia City, Montana, not Virginia City, Nevada, (these places being also often confounded). Here before me was a panorama fit for a king. A real full fledged mining city of about four thousand inhabitants at that moment, and only three and a half months had elapsed since the first white man invested it. Like a myraid of Gophers at work on the plains throwing dirt in every direction appeared the busy mining thousands, stretching away up the valley or guich as far as the eye could reach, while in the city there was such a commotion of moving populace, horsemen and teams all about the same height of the buildings, that it appeared like one grand moving panoramic view of "the Gypstes breaking camp," A cavaicade of horsemen, proving to be some of my old party of pioneers, rode out to meet me, and I was not only welcomed to hospitable boards but done for generally as only the Western frontiersmen can do. I was soon made acquainted with all the leading citizens and the people generally, and among whom I found the leader of the party and a number of members who had lately returned from a tour to the Yellowstone region, where they went in search of gold. The testimony of these men confirmed all and more than was ever anticipated for that magnificent country. They crossed to the heads of the Big Horn and prospected to its mouth, finding gold in almost all its tributar eas, and even at its very confisence with the Yellowstone they washed from ten to one hundred particles

young men who are but now just in the prime of their manihood. One teems with a busy population pursuing commerce, agriculture and manufactures, while of their works are also as the property of the precious metals. But when Washington and bundred mills driven by steem and water, yields bounteously neb tricks of gold and silver buillion. Colorado and Senora hold also their distinguished places on the scroll of fame for their rich yields of the precious metals. But when Washington and Dakota gave up that are out of which fair Montana is carved, embracing the sources of the two great rivers of the continent, it would almost seem as if here we had get the very core or fountain head of all the other mineral fields distributed far and near along the slopes, and as with Idaho, with her fifty thousand inhabitants rapidly increasing, we shall see two new States of these before or by the close of 1865. Yet let may all selflers, will had a century of years to determine the full extent of the greatness of the resources of our mountain territories. The commerce of our great chain of lakes and your own broad canal now terminates abruptly at the head of Lake Superior, for the want of that Northern Pacific railroad leading to the mountains. I cannot conceive the cause of jedelay in building that much needed thoroughfare, and I now venture to assert that if that company will survey and construct their road, via like Yellowstone valley, to the very centre of the population in the mountains, the saving to the people, for two years, in freightling merchandise and supplies and passage would nearly life the saving to the properly directed. The excelling dates are also also as a supplication of which is more demanded than this at the present time, and forces any will survey and construct their road, via life yellowstone valley, to the very control the war which the national government was compelled to wage against the most wanton and criminal robelion of which his broad and the saving the properly directed. The excelling dates are th

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, June 29-6 P. M. 77%, Rock Island (s. 3) 100%, Reading 96%, Michigan Southern 61, Cleveland and Pittsburg 68%, Ohio and Mis

hammering of the bears and the weakness of foreign ex-

aggregate of specie was \$15,906,314. Of this cates issued by the Bank of New York, the aggregate of specie to twelve millions, more or less. Now and generally supposed to be in the bank vaults, how much is really there, and of the deficit, how much is

gold since the suspension at the close of 1861 we have obtained from the Custom House authorities, statements of the imports and exports of coin and bul-lion from the beginning of 1862 to the end of last month, the latter of which we published a few days ago; and the comparison shows that our exports of the precious metals during that period from this port alone were 8164,764,174 greater than the imports, or twenty-five mil-lions more than all the gold and silver coin in circulation in the loyal and border States, excepting California, after the outbreak of the rebellion. From these statistics alone the danger of that specie bankruptcy which threatens us hold specie on special deposits, should resist the induce-ments of speculators to lend at ruinously high rates of interest, and so protect themselves and their customers. Exports of Specie from New Imports of Specie into New

York.		York	
Fear. 1862 1863 1864 1865, Jan. 1 to May 31	Amount. \$60,237,021 49,754,066 50,825,621 12,716,287	Year. 1862	1,467,475 2,230,516
TotalDeduct imports		Total	\$8,768,821

Excess of exp's\$164,764,174 Cash gold has been a little more abundant to-day, owing partly to the issue of checks for the interest on registered bonds payable on Saturday at the Sub-Trea-sury. The difference between cash and regular in the Gold Room was generally 34, but the common borrowing rate on the street was ¼ per cent per day.

The opening quotation for gold was 128¼, after which

it declined to 135%, and rose at half-past three P. M. to 139%; then receded a fraction, and at half-past five Foreign exchange has been depressed, and bankers'

sterling, at sixty days, has been sold at 109 a ½, and mercantile bills about one per cent below this rate. Money continues abundant, at 3 % a 5 per cent on call to first class borrowers; 6 is, however, paid in some instances upon miscellaneous collaterals. The discount

life is dull, at former rates.

Mr. H. H. Van Dyck has accepted the position of Sub Treasurer, and will assume the duties of his office on the

lows:-
 Receipts for customs
 \$359,000

 Total receipts
 12,546,635

 Payments
 13,253,642

 Balance
 45,090,843

 Subscriptions to government loan
 172,000

 The Internal Revenue Department has decided as follows with regard to the liability of brokers to pay the

ax on sales of gold and stocks made on their own ac-

Count:—

TREASURY DEFARTMENT,

OFFICE OF INTERNAL RATHRUE,

WARRINGTON, April 24, 1865.

Siz.—In reply to yours of the 14th inst: That all brokers, and bankers doing the business of brokers, are held to be liable to tax on sales of their own stocks, bonds, &c., &c., as well as upon those belonging to others.

Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner. The Bank of the Commonwealth and the Second Na-tional Bank have declared semi-annual dividends of five

mento Valley Railroad bonds and Freeport Railroad bonds, of California, will be paid in gold by George T. M.

The Terre Haute and Rich

rne Howard Insurance Company will pay, July 10,

ALCOHOLD THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE P	AND THE RESERVE	The state of the s	
Totals	43 917,445	758,849	654,969
Previous week103,53	55 1,009,464	619,914	383,936
The shipments of flo	or and grain	from the	ports of
Chicago, Milwaukee and	Toledo for th	o week end	ling June
24 were:-	Land Street Street	amb .	
Flow		Corn,	Outs,
To th	4 leus.	bus.	bvs.
Buffalo	49 243,144	572,525	426,225
	- 180,745	29,825	-
	- 47,860	17,750	4.410000
Ogdensburg 8,5	32 7,000	21,680	1981 EE
Dunkirk 19,84	0 1,800	375	-
Ft. Clair		200	
Collingwood	- 9.600		of itsung the
Goderich 1,10		500	300
Sarnia17,9		8,000	bun 64
Whitby		3,200	
Kingston	- 81,615	6,000	(b) 1/20 (c)
Montreal 1,0		11,475	Jor madfall
	07 18,560	17,375	500
		5,976	19,594
By Railroad11,83	10,510	0,010	10,004
Totals86,9	18 638,919	694,861	446.619
Previous week 81 7		771.992	360.053

	Consultation of	RECEIPTS.		The same of the last
	1862	1863.	1864.	1865.
'lour	717,889	654,787	577,561	388,608
Wheat	4.603.134	3,374,116	4,652,152	3,012,212
orn1		14,527,220	7.160,322	6,129,678
)ats	986,313	2,651,800	2,800,172	4,136,736
lye	449,618	340,768	255,576	205,807
Barley	423,594	148,018	148,510	265,255
(21) FEST 1 - 6:300 2011.		SHIPMENTA.		A STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY.
lour	507,165	696,505	548,971	303,833
Wheat		2,620,394	4,208,971	2,156,025
orn	7 965 527	13,147,095	4,579,146	6,103,005
)ats	740,466	2.480.767	4.077.062	3,511,344
tyo	317,547	267,540	133,036	146,558
Barley	144.614	38,876	73,030	99,646
The Boston	Transller	of the 28th	inst romar	ro

otherwise it will be properly assessed under the law now in force.

When goods have been removed from the district in which they were manufactured, whether under bond or otherwise, before the rate of tax to which they are liable has been determined, the assessor of the district in which the tax is to be paid will determine the amount and certify the same to the collector.

200 Smith & Par gold	D		
a a	ECOND	BOARD.	
and the second second		LE-PAST TWO O'CLOCK P.	M.
\$1000 US 6's, '81, cou			77
35000 UF6's, 5-20, cou.			7734
55000US5's, 10-40, cou		300 Cleve & Pitts RR	6734
5000 Mo6's PacRR is		100 Reading RR. s30	95
6000 Erie 3d m		100 do	9534
3000 Erie 4th m		400 do 2d call	9534
55000 Am gold s30			60%
100 shs AtlanticMSSC	15234		6036
200 do	153	200 do 2d call	6036
100 Canton Company			61
200 Mariposa Mg Co			2534
100 do 2d call			25
200 N Y Cen RR		200 Chic&Rk Isld RR	
500 Erie RR	77	100 do \$10	
	-		
CITY COM	MER	CIAL REPORT.	
	Michigan Artis	to the state of th	- Land

THURSDAY, July 29-6 P. M.

Asus.—Receipts, 246 packages. The market was quiet and we hear of cales of only 25 casks at \$7 50 a

ST 75 for pots, and \$5 for pearls.

Braneturs.—Receipts, 16,403 bbis. flour, 632 do., and 1,016 bags corn meal, 93,937 bushels wheat, 85,123 do. corn, 76,041 do. cats, 750 do. mait. The flour and 1,016 bags corn meal, 93,937 bushels wheat, 85,123 do. corn, 76,041 do. cats, 750 do. malt. The flour market was depressed by the fall of gold, and, with only a limited demand, prices declined 10c. a 15c. per bbl. There was no shipping demand, and the moderate transactions reported wore conflicted almost oxclusively to the local trade. There was some taken for coastwise shipment, however though the great bulk of the sales were for the city trade. The sales were 9,000 bbls, the market closing heavy at the decline noted, to which we conform our quotations. Carada flour was dull and heavy, and prices favored the buyer to the extent of 5c. a 10c, per bbl. The sales were 350 bbls, at our quotations. The market for Southern flour was in sympathy with other kinds, and prices may be written fully 10c. lower, with sales of 600 bbls. Rye flour was dull, and prices were wholly nominal. Corn meal was in fair demand, but prices favored the buyer. The sales were 500 bbls, at our quotations. We quote:—Superfine State and Western flour. \$5 00 a 5.45 Extra State. \$5 55 a 56 Choice State. \$5 55 a 60 Extra State. \$5 55 a 60 Extra round heep Ohio. \$6 40 a 655 Western trade brands. \$6 00 a 7.90 Extra St. Louis. \$00 a 12.00 Common Southern. \$6 00 a 7.95 Rye flour (superfine). \$6 00 a 7.95 Rye flour (superfine). \$6 00 a 5.25 Corn meal, Brandywine, poncheons. \$28 00 a 29 00 —The grain market was greatly depressed by the fall in

Boots One Hundred and Twenty-

road Company. -This was an action brought by ern refugee to recover \$1,100 for loss of baggag its transit between Dunkirk and New York. gage consisted of three boxes fill d with wearing household linen, bedding, &c., which the plai brought with him from Atlanta, Ga. Among the lost were two pairs of boots which cost the plain but which could probably have been purchased by the plain which could probably have been purchased by the plain to be pecial contract made between the plaintiff and fendants, by the terms of which the defendants to be held liable for the destruction by fire of at or baggage while in transit; that the baggage plaintiff was destroyed by fire, at a place called and that therefore he was not entitled to recove. The counsel for the plaintiff stated that the tract between the parties was the receipt for ment of the freight money, which was attached complaint.

lading issued by the Little Miami Railroad Coand that the defendants could not screen themse bind it.

Judge Clerke decided that the complaint was din consequence of the absence of the bill of lequestion; but allowed the plaintiff the privilege drawing a juror so that he might have an opportuned the proportion of the complaint.

All About Some Coal Scuttles SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT, Before Judge Clerkes

This new establishment, which is located at and 51 Park place, was formally inaugurated at order by D. C. Birdsall, Esq., who nominate Cromwell, Esq., as chairman, and A. Budd, Esq. as chairman, and A. Budd, Esq. as the request of the Chairman the object meeting were stated in a brief but elequent and the control of the chairman the object of the chairman the object of the chairman to the meeting it was announce Exchairman to the chairman the ch Cromwell, Esq., as chairman, and A. Budd, E-

flour dealers of Springfield, and Dr. O. S. Pierse York.

Will of the Late Edward Mot Romnon.—
that by the will of the late Edward Mot Rob.
New York, \$10,000 is given to the town of Kingston, R. I., where the estator spent his ear \$10,000 to Mr. Barling, hi/confidential clork; \$2.
Abner H. Davis, fornerly of this city, and years in the employ of the decased; and \$1,000 k. Watson, fornerly of this city, a clerk. To heter—an only child—is given \$1,000,000; and the der of his property is paced in the hands of his tors, as trustees, for the benefit of his daughter executors of the will are ilward B. Mandell, of this city and Mr. Barling and Abnest. Davis, of New York, amount left by the deceast is variously estimated from the later of the control of the will are the state of the city and Mr. Barling and Abnest. Davis, of New York, amount left by the deceast is variously estimated from the control of the city and a half millions to ix millions of dollars. The Bedford Mercury, June 28.